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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

Le Memorial Bordelais, July 31, 1821.

The Shipping Report contained no Arrivals yesterday, nor did the Papers from the other Presidencies add any thing to our European Intelligence. We have accordingly encroached upon the space usually given to the Politics of Europe, and given a Second Asiatic Sheet, in order to introduce to the distant Reader, a Copy of a Pamphlet which has just issued from the press under the following title:—Brief Remarks regarding Modern Encroachments on the Ancient Rights of Females, according to the Hindoo Law of inheritance, by Rammohun Roy.

The French Papers still continue to be our latest authorities for Continental News; and to us, we confess, the political aspect of Turkey, Greece, Russia, and Austria, is quite as important as any subject that could arise to our consideration, because the greatness and the happiness of England are perhaps as much involved in the issue as the liberties and lives of the contending parties themselves. We shall continue therefore to draw conjointly from the English and French Journals whatever may appear to deserve attention.

Le Memorial Bordelais, July 30, 1821.

Advices lately received from Constantinople bear that the Austrian internuncio, Count de Lutzw, has unprofitably offered his mediation to arrange the differences that have arisen between the Russian Plenipotentiary and the Divan. The same advices make mention of a declaration that the Porte was to have sent to many agents of foreign powers, containing complaints against Russia.

Court Strogonoff, the Russian Minister, is still closely guarded at Buyuke Déré.

It is known positively that not only the siege of the fort of Janina is raised, but that the Ottoman troops stationed in Albania, according to orders which they have received from Constantinople, are hastening their retreat, for they run the risk of being cut off, news having arrived that an insurrection had manifested itself in the interior of Turkey.

Prince Ypsilanti, whose arrival at Hermanstad has been announced, was to repair to Trieste, where he will embark for the Morea. Great events are expected in that Greek Province.

Corfu, June 21.—A considerable detachment of the English fleet of the Mediterranean has suddenly arrived in these latitudes. The Commander in Chief, Sir Graham Moore, is hourly expected with the rest of the British squadron.

Advices have been received that a Grecian fleet, composed of 50 vessels and many corsairs, was bearing with full sail upon Tenedos, to attack the Turkish squadron if it should come out of the port of Constantinople.

On the other hand, the regencies of Algiers and Tunis, to answer the *Firman* of the Grand Signor, are arming a force to come to the assistance of the Porte against the Greek insurgents.

P. S.—Intelligence from Smyrna of date June 30th, announces that in consequence of the pains taken by the Consuls of the different nations, and especially the French Consul, tranquillity had been restored in the city, and that the Franks had quitted the ships, and returned to their dwellings.

London, July 23.—The following letter is written from Hamburg of date the 14th current. "It seems probable now that war between Russia and the Sublime Porte will be inevitable, Russia justly complains of the cruel conduct of the Porte towards persons professing the Greek religion generally, and of the massacre of those who were under the immediate protection of Russia; such as M. Danesi, banker of the Russian Ambassador, who, in contempt of the remonstrances of Baron Strogonoff, was inhumanly put to death after a cruel confinement. The Russian government moreover complains of the insults which the Porte has inflicted on the person of its Ambassador, of the violation of treaties by the embargo laid upon Russian vessels, and the interdiction of the Bosphorus to Russian Commerce. The entry of the Turks into Wallachia and Moldavia seems to be contrary to the existing treaties which give a kind of protectorate to the provinces. The mediation which Russia has offered, they say, to restore peace and tranquillity to the revolted provinces, has been rejected with contempt.

It is remarkable enough that the measures taken to send an army into Italy had placed Russia in a situation to commence war against Turkey at the very moment of danger. Austria observes the strictest neutrality: she forbids all communication with the Turkish provinces, and causes all desertion to be removed by the troops which leave her frontier.

Vienna, July 16.—Private Letters from Macedonia are totally wanting. The troops arrived from Asia at Constantinople were to depart for Macedonia and Thessally. The Divan has sent to all the Pashas of Asia, orders, which enjoin them on pain of death, to send off immediately all the disposable troops.

The Macedonian insurrection has, it is said, extended to Thrace. It is also said that the Bulgarians, emboldened by the success of the Macedonians, have raised the standard of revolt against the Osmanlis.

At Constantinople, where Count Lutzw, the Internuncio of Austria, had till the present acted the part of Mediator between the Porte and the Greeks, he has not been able to prevent the Turks from violating the existing treaties towards his court. The Porte has caused the arrest of a Captain and five Marines of the Austrian service, and had their heads cut off without any form of procedure or trial whatever.

Augsburg, July 21.—There is not a single commercial town in Germany where there is not news from Turkey every morning at the opening of the Exchange: those of France are greatly distinguished in this way: more than once already letters arrived by express from Athens or Cornith have had a wonderful influence on the Funds of the Bank of Vienna.

We are assured nevertheless that the Russian army commanded by Count Wittgenstein continues its march towards the frontiers of Turkey. It is added that the Russian Minister at the Ottoman Court, Baron Strogonoff, has arrived at Odessa.

The Ministers of various powers are assembled at present at the waters of the Enns.

In the Island of Rhodes numerous positions were formed long ago by the Knights of Malta; these are in the hands of the Turks, and have rendered the flight of the miserable Christians impossible: they have been all massacred. All the coasts of Anatolia and Caramania are full of Christian fugitives, who wait

for the vessels of the Hellenus in the Archipelago to escape certain death. Others fortify themselves in the mountains.

A rumour obtains that there is at this moment secret negotiations between Sweden and the Ottoman Porte.

Le Memorial Bordelais, August 1, 1821.

Odessa, July 3.—The Grand Seignor has sent a Memorial to Petersburg to complain of M. de Strogonoff. The answer is not known, but some think he will be recalled, and the peace preserved.

The massacre of the Christians at Smyrna continued from the 16th to the 21st of June. The Mussulman Vice-Governor, who tried to protect them, shared the same fate. The Consuls escaped to the European squadron; but many of the Franks perished with the Greeks.

Vienna, July 17.—We receive from Corfu the details of the naval victory gained by the Grecian fleet at the mouth of the Dardanelles. The Turkish fleet, consisting of one three-decker, three two-deckers, three frigates, four brigs of the first class, two corvettes with 22 pieces of cannon, six canonieres with 12 pieces each, had cast anchor in the port of Myteline after having passed the Dardanelles; but the three-deckers remained at the entrance of the harbour.

The Grecian fleet composed of 35 vessels from Hydria and Spezzia having joined together, the attack was resolved upon: the Greek Admiral began by sending a fire-ship against the three-deckers to clear the entry into the port. The moment the Turks perceived the danger their vessels incurred, they retired of themselves, and this opened the entry of the port. They (the Greeks,) animated with the greatest enthusiasm, and thirsting for vengeance, commenced a bloody fight which was supported by the Turks with the courage of despair, and by the Greeks with a value worthy of the better days of Greece. At last the Turkish fleet was carried, by boarding all except the three-decker, which was set on fire to save the loss of men in boarding it. The crews were put to the sword or perished in the waves. Part of that of the three-decked vessel escaped the flames, and threw themselves upon the shore; but these wretches were so astonished at what had happened that they then surrendered without resistance.

We learn, on the other hand, that the union of the insurgents of Enos, with the Grecian fleet which attacks the port of Gallipoli by sea and land, in disembarking the troops upon the rear of the Turks by the gulf of Laros, could not fail to have the most important results towards forming the siege of Constantinople.

Paris, July 27.—Several journals have made mention, according to vague reports, of an extraordinary event which happened last month in the neighbourhood of Aubenas; we have to-day received details of it so much more authentic that they are attested by the local authorities and by the learned men of the place.

On the 15th of June 1821, at three o'clock in the afternoon, while the sky was serene, and the north wind blew gently, a violent explosion, like two rounds of common, was heard in the commune of Juvinas, arrondissement of Privas, department of Ardeche, and was followed by a horrible noise which lasted about 20 minutes. The shock was so great that it was felt at a very great distance, and they even think there was a shaking of the earth in the towns 7 or 8 leagues distant from Juvinas.

On the first noise being heard, all the husbandmen who were spread over the fields raised their eyes to heaven and desoried a black mass, others say a mass of fire, which separated from the cloud and fell down on the commune, producing a violent hissing in the air. This spectacle, the extraordinary noise which accompanied it, the violent motion that the spectators felt, and which made them dread the destruction of nature, inspired them with such terror that they could not for a long time follow the body, which they had seen in the air; some took to flight, others threw themselves upon the ground, thinking their last hour was come. Two children only were incapable of appreciating the great danger with which these simple men thought themselves

threatened, and did not fail to observe the course which that mass took, and indicated the place where it must have fallen.

It was not till 8 days after, on the 23rd of June, that the inhabitants, not yet well recovered from their fright, dared to go to make the discovery. They conveyed themselves to about the place and discovered at a depth of 5 feet a stone of 92 kilograms, and at some distance from that a second stone of the same nature weighing a kilogram and a half. They broke the largest of these stones in order to get it out of the earth, and sent some fragments into the neighbouring towns, which dissipated all the rumors which were spread about the pretended shaking of the earth, which the people thought they felt on the 15th of June.

The modern philosophers who are occupied with the fall of aërolites, and the meteoric phenomena which have preceded, followed, or accompanied their fall, have not yet been able to give a fixed opinion about the origin of their formation; but collecting the facts reported by the ancient authors, and gathering together above all the stones that are presumed to have fallen from heaven and analysing them, they have found a perfect identity, and they have discovered a mixture in their composition quite different from all the mineral compounds of the globe.

This stone has a blackish crust which appears bituminous: its colour, when broken, is a cineritious grey, earthy, resembling argile, but having no odour. It shows native iron in the metallic state, which appears in the form of brilliant points, and sulphur and iron pyrites in very small shining grains, which being bruised give a black powder. There are besides a number of small flat masses of a black colour, and of a deep brown, which are remarkable for their hardness and are very shining: small grains of a cubical form are observed, and small transparent yellowish plates, with a substance which has the appearance of quartz, but is not so hard. Examined with a powerful lens points of a yellowish white metal are discovered, which are suspected to be nickel.

Spain.—By vessels of the United States, very alarming news have been received at Madrid regarding the Spanish possessions on the continent of South America. They report that the negroes have revolted at Guayra and at Guadalquivir, that they have proclaimed the independence of the slaves, and that there has been a horrible massacre, like that of St. Domingo, and that the Europeans settled in these towns have escaped to Puerto Cabello, abandoning their fortunes, many even their families.

Bonaparte.—On the 25th of July a piece intitled "BONAPARTE" was given at the small Coburg Theatre, London. The author has taken it from his nomination to the generalship of the army of Italy till the ceremony of his coronation inclusively. At the moment when the imperial crown is placed upon his head the curtain drops.

Miraculous Cure.—Mention has already been made in some public papers of the miraculous cure of the young Princess of Schwartzenberg. The following is a copy of a Letter which has been addressed to us on this subject, by a person of considerable consequence. We give it *verbatim* without any alteration:—

"Within the last 15 days, things have passed here, which amount almost to a miracle; of which the papers of the country dare not, or do not wish, to speak; things, which the physicians cannot explain, but with which every body, even our Prince Royal is enraptured.

The Prince of Hohenlohe, Ecclesiastical Counsellor at Bamberg, has touched all hearts by his sermons, many persons of different persuasions have embraced the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman Religion. This holy Priest has not stopped there; he has cured maladies which were reported to be incurable; and the whole town and country are filled with astonishment. His first cure was that of the Princess de Schwartzenberg, a young person of about 17 years, who had been paralytic for three years, and could not walk a single step. She walked after 10 days, and that before an assembly of more than 60 persons, among which were some aged 70 years, and as respectable for their character and rank as for their age. Our Prince Royal, who

had the misfortune to be deaf, can now hear what is spoken in a whisper. "I have long refused to believe in such miracles, but yesterday I was at last convinced. A peasant, 52 years of age, who had a cataract for the last 32 years, has been cured, and sees as you or I do. The cure was performed in this manner:—1st. The Prince wished his Physicians to examine if she was really blind. 2dly. The Police ascertained whether the blindness was as ancient as the patient said. Then, before all the world, the Prince asked the blind woman, "Do you believe firmly in the Omnipotence of God?"—"Yes." Then she knelt down; the Prince made a short, but fervent prayer, and put his hands on the diseased eyes, and said, "Almighty God, eternal and true, I conjure thee to prove to us all that which thou hast promised by thy Son." He blessed the woman, and told her to arise and look. Accordingly the woman was exceedingly overjoyed, that after thirty years she beheld again the light of heaven. In like manner he has cured people dumb from their birth, cripples, deaf, paralytics, epileptics, ideots, in short, all manner of diseases which have been brought to him from all parts. The crowd is so great, that he never goes out without being guarded by an armed force and accompanied by a Commissary and Agents of Police. The Prince of Hohenlohe was so fatigued that he has not gone out to-day except in the carriages of the Court. The whole neighbourhood flock together; and chariots and vehicles filled with sick persons come even from Struttgard, from Augsburg from Nuremberg, from Frankfort, &c. The Prince of Hohenlohe is going to the country for a fortnight in order to rest a little and recover his strength, he will return here and continue his cures in presence of the Physicians and Grand Vicars."

I certify to you for the truth of this translation of this letter which the father, who is in the high administration of the kingdom, has written to me: and I add that Mme. de Steger, a Swiss by birth, married to a Counsellor of the Court of Appeal of Iller in Bavaria, being extremely deaf and having exhausted all remedies, has set out by post from Memmingen and Vet for Wartzburg, to get cured. As soon as she returns I will send you notice of the success of her journey."

N. B.—This letter is from a son to his father, both of which have been educated in, and profess the Lutheran Religion.

Le Memorial Bordelais, August 2, 1821.

London July 25.—The Irish Catholics intend to present the following address to his Majesty on his arrival at Dublin.

"Sire,—While all other classes of the nation crowd round your Majesty's throne to express their attachment for your person on the occasion of your arrival in this kingdom, we the Catholic subjects of your Majesty, who do not yield (whatever be our civil inferiority) to any of our fellow citizens in devotion to our sovereign and fidelity to your illustrious house, we cordially join with them in this generous emulation. We approach your Majesty with sentiments of sincere gratitude for the particular mark of esteem which you have deigned to grant this part of your dominions. You are welcomed by the benediction of a people full of frankness and enthusiasm.

"Accept the offering of our submission, and what is still better, of our love. If our respect for your illustrious rank is only the second sentiment of our hearts, it is because our affection is the first. In other parts of that great empire which you have been called to govern, you may have seen more riches, grandeur, and power, but no where will you see an attachment more noble and more profoundly felt for your Majesty. We shall never forget the happy epoch if your sojourn amongst us, and on the other hand if the thoughts of our Sovereign, forsaking for a moment the important subjects which occupy them, ever turn towards Ireland, we flatter ourselves that you will feel convinced that he reigns over a faithful people, and whilst the neighbouring kingdom will offer your Majesty the resources of her treasures and of her commerce, we shall be ready in our chivalric poverty, as we have always been, to bear to you the tribute of our blood. You shall find in each of us a soldier;

our lives are at your service for the defence of your throne and the liberties which are its support."

Vienna, July 17.—Great activity exists in our cabinet. Every day couriers are sent off and dispatches received. All the higher functionaries are overloaded with business. Although nothing transpires and the most profound secrecy is observed, it is nevertheless supposed from the routes that the couriers take, and the numerous expresses that are dispatched for the frontiers of Turkey that all this commotion is relative to Turkish affairs. The correspondence with the Court of St. Petersburg is very active.

We understand that a special commission, composed of the Members of the Aulic Council of War has been exclusively charged with all the business relative to the movements of the troops on the frontiers of the Turkey.

They speak in our circles of three corps d'armée which are to be kept on foot; one in Transylvania, the second at Bannat or in Syrmie, and the third in Slavonia and Croatia. But it would be difficult to say at present what is the object of assembling these troops, and to know if it is not merely a measure of precaution, or rather the consequence of an arrangement made with Russia, of which the object may be the restoration of order in Turkey. It appears certain that the reclamations sent by the Ottoman cabinet to the Court of St. Petersburg with regard to Baron Stroganoff have also for their object the settling of the bases of a new treaty which will secure peace between Russia and the Porte. According to the same letters it was not the Porte which broke off all communication with Baron Stroganoff, but the latter, who declared that he renounced all communication, and retired to the country. The decision of the Emperor of Russia is expected with the utmost impatience.

Paris, July 28.—Private letters from Constantinople give the following details as to the punishment of Prince Morusi, first Drogman of the Porte. The Austrian Internuncio found him on the day of the event in conference with the Reis-Effendi; the Prince was present. Suddenly two Capidi-bashis entered and invited Morusi to go out, under the pretext that a person wished to speak with him. The Prince followed them and the Reis-Effendi remained with the Internuncio. The latter tired of waiting for the Drogman, went out and saw at the gate of the Palace the carcass of the same Morusi with whom he had been conversing but a few moments before, lying on the ground with the head cut off.

The Official Gazette of Stockholm contains a circular of the Hellenians of Patras to foreign Consuls, dated the 26th of March, and the answer of the Swedish Consul, M. Louis Straul. In this answer the Consul says, "It does not belong to me to pronounce on the justice or injustice of the grievances you alledge. All that I can say is that my Sovereign is on terms of friendship and good understanding with the Ottoman Porte. In the meantime I will render an exact account of the unhappy events that have taken place here."

Journal du Commerce, August 1, 1821.

Constantinople, July 1.—The Russian embassy has left altogether for Odessa. These few days past, the Franchine, their Drogmans (interpreters) have embarked for the Black Sea with their families as well as the daughter of John and Peter Fonton.

We expect every moment a declaration of war, which is now regarded as inevitable. All the Russian merchants and those protected by Russia depart or have already departed. The crisis which is about to take place will be terrible; but it is presumed that the French and the English will be respected, at least, if the government itself be not overturned.

Alexandria, June 1.—Alexandria and Cairo continue to enjoy the most perfect tranquillity; although we receive from every quarter the most afflicting news, announcing the massacre of the Greeks and Christians in many cities of Turkey. Mohammed Ali displays in these critical circumstances the most active surveillance, and relies on known and approved officers only for maintaining in all parts of his government, a good Police and internal security.

Selections.

SUSPENSION OF POLITICAL FEUDS IN IRELAND DURING THE ROYAL VISIT.

Credat Judæus Apella.

When CANUTE bade the waves be still,
He vainly gave command;
The stubborn surges scorn'd his will,
And fiercer lash'd the land.

But GEORGE's name can do much more,
If party conflicts cease,
When he has trod the Irish shore,
Which never yet had peace.

ON THE MOVING BOGS.

Can the "Emerald Isle" ne'er be quiet?
Has fate made disturbance her portion?
For now that her sons cease to riot,
Her bogs make intestine commotion!

Her Late Majesty.

(FROM THE TIMES OF THURSDAY THE 9TH OF AUGUST.)

When, at the beginning of last week, her Majesty's illness first assumed a serious character, Dr. Holland requested her permission to send for another physician, observing, that whatever might be his own individual skill and attention, yet the public would necessarily expect in the case of a Queen, that every possible aid should be had recourse to. Her Majesty answered with a smile to the following effect: "My dear Doctor, do what you please; if it will be any relief to your own mind to call in assistance, do so: but do not do it for my sake; I have no wish to live; I would rather die." Indeed, from the first moment that her Majesty was assured of the very serious nature of her indisposition, she clung to the assurance with joy and gratitude, and listened with a reluctant ear to the hopes of recovery which her physicians and friends held out to her from time to time. "Why do you wish me to live?" she exclaimed on one occasion in the early part of her illness; "life to me can be nothing but a series of sorrows and persecutions: I shall be much happier in another world than in this." It was observed, that she desponded too much; that public opinion was in her favour, and would make her amends for all her sufferings. Her Majesty asked "What public opinion had done for her?" It was answered, that it had defeated that late dreadful attempt to ruin her—the bill of pains and penalties. Her reply was prompt and firm, "What am I the better for the failure of that bill? If it had passed, I should have been degraded; and what is my situation now? I have indeed the empty title of Queen; but am I Queen of England? Have I the privileges, the power, the dignities of a Queen of England? No, no: I am a mere private person; I am not Queen of England." It will be recollected that on Friday last the symptoms of her Majesty's disorder had become very alarming, and the physicians had scarcely any hope of her recovery. She received the announcement of her danger with admirable calmness and composure; and shortly afterwards proceeded to make her will. There was an air of cheerfulness about her after she had signed it, which induced one of her professional advisers (we understand, Mr. Brougham) to express a hope that she felt herself easier and better. Her Majesty answered, "Oh, no, my dear Mr. Brougham, I know I shall die, and I do not at all regret it." Mr. Brougham said that he was of a different opinion, and expected her Majesty to recover; but added, that the step she had just taken was perfectly proper in case of accident. Her Majesty persisted in saying, that she knew she was dying. In the course of the evening she took occasion to say, "I do not know whether I shall suffer bodily pain in dying, but I can assure you that I shall quit this world without regret: I have no great reason to be attached to life."

On Saturday and Sunday, in spite of some favourable symptoms which inspired the physicians with hope, she still expressed her firm conviction that she should die. She seemed to feel pleasure in talking on the subject, and rejoiced in anticipating her release from trouble: her escape from the malice of her enemies. She said, that in this world, whether in England or abroad, the rancour of her persecutors would always beset her; and it was only in another world she could look for peace and justice. She expressed the deepest regret that she was so little able to reward those faithful servants who had stood by her in her difficulties; but hoped that Government would not let them want. She

declared herself warmly grateful, and hoped her gratitude would be made known to that generous portion of the people of England whose support of her had been most steady when most wanted, and who had never been frightened from her cause either by the power or the calumny of her oppressors. "England," said her Majesty, "has certainly been to me a land of sorrow and persecution, but I know how to love those faithful English, who have always sympathized with my sorrow, and have done all in their power to defeat the malice of my persecutors." It was on this occasion that she observed that her enemies had been for years plotting and conspiring to destroy her: "at last" said she, "they have destroyed me, but I forgive them. I die in peace with all mankind." Shortly after, she sent for Mariette Brune, to whom she declared her perfect forgiveness of her sister's (Demont's) cruel falsehoods.

On Monday night, it will be remembered, that her physicians seemed to consider her Majesty out of danger: she was informed of their opinion, but insisted that they were mistaken, adding, she felt she was dying, and thought she should die before nine o'clock the next evening. It is not improbable that her Majesty then felt the symptoms of incipient mortification. She sent for Mr. Wilde, who was in attendance, and added a codicil to her will: we believe it related to the place of her interment. Her first wish was to be buried in the same grave with her daughter, but, added she, "I can have little hope that the Government will grant this wish: I desire, therefore, to be buried in the same vault with my father and brother at Brunswick." When her Majesty had signed this codicil, she began to converse at considerable length with Mr. Wilde: the physicians fearing that conversation might disturb her, wished to withdraw Mr. Wilde from the room, and that gentleman, from the same motive, was anxious to go, but her Majesty begged him to stay. "I thank my physicians," said she, "for their kind intentions: they mean nothing but what is right; but they do not understand my character. They think that it agitates me to talk of death: they are mistaken; to me, who have little pleasure in the past, and no prospect of future tranquillity in this life, it is a pleasure to contemplate my approaching death; and why may I not speak what I feel?" All these observations were made with such sweetness of manner and such calmness of tone, as to make an impression never to be effaced from the minds of those who were present. The night between Monday and Tuesday was passed without sleep, owing, it is believed, to that restless anxiety which usually accompanies the process of mortification. On Tuesday afternoon about one, she again sent for Mr. Wilde and Dr. Lushington, and again conversed on her usual topics. Alluding to the few friends who had remained constant to her to the last, and for whom she expressed the most grateful regard, she took occasion to observe, that her adversaries had put in practice two modes of separating worthy people from her society: one was to deter them from visiting her by propagating the most atrocious calumnies against her and them; the second was, when they saw her surrounded by persons of honour, to endeavour, by anonymous letters, and by all means in their power, to poison her mind against them, in order to induce her to break with them. "Against the first mode of attack," said her Majesty, "I could have no help: the second plan I soon detected, and therefore defeated." She then alluded to the practice of opening the body after death, and said that she saw no occasion for the operation in her case, and wished it not to be done. She then begged that she might not be made a show of after her death. "There has been," she observed smilingly, "quite enough of that in my lifetime; besides, there are persons who kept aloof from me when alive, who may have no objection to see me when dead, and there is no good reason for satisfying their curiosity." She then again adverted with great regret to her inability to bestow adequate compensations on her servants, or remembrances on her friends; but said their services and kindnesses were deeply written on her heart. Mr. Wilde then left her for some time.

About four o'clock an access of fever came on, which, operating on a frame almost already exhausted, produced for a short time a greater exaltation of spirits than she had yet manifested: during this period she expressed herself with more vehemence of manner, but still with the same forbearance of language, touching the cruel conspiracies of her inveterate foes; but the fever soon subsided, and she recovered her usual gentle tone, her usual calm and firm demeanour: she was again all resignation to the will of God. A drowsiness then came on, which lasted till about eight o'clock; when she suddenly awoke, and observing by her bedside Dr. Holland, who during her illness had often expressed a hope of her recovery, said, with a smile and accent of the greatest sweetness, "Well, my dear Doctor, what do you think now?"

Her Majesty soon afterwards became insensible; but remained alive for above two hours, showing by her breathing a vigour of the lungs and of the heart which the physicians said exceeded any case they had ever witnessed. At length, at twenty-five minutes past ten, her heroic and persecuted spirit fled to the region of truth, and justice, and peace. The anguish of her friends, the agony of her servants, we have before described; and have only to add, that the physicians betrayed emotions of grief not often seen among the professional attendants of a death-bed.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Rights of Hindoo Females.

Brief Remarks regarding Modern Encroachments on the Ancient Rights of Females, according to the Hindoo Law of Inheritance.—By Ramnohan Roy.—Calcutta: Printed at the Unitarian Press—1822.

With a view to enable the public to form an idea of the state of civilization throughout the greater part of the empire of Hindoostan in ancient days,* and of the subsequent gradual degradation introduced into its social and political constitution by arbitrary authorities, I am induced to give as an instance, the interest and care which our ancient legislators took in the promotion of the comfort of the female part of the community; and to compare the laws of female inheritance which they enacted, and which afforded that sex the opportunity of enjoyment of life, with that which moderns and our contemporaries have gradually introduced and established, to their complete privation, directly or indirectly, of most of those objects that render life agreeable.

All the ancient lawgivers unanimously award to a mother an equal share with her son in the property left by her deceased husband, in order that she may spend her remaining days independently of her children; as is evident from the following passages:

YAGNUVUL KYU

পিতৃবৃদ্ধিঃ বিভজতা মাতাপ্য শ সম হরেৎ

"After the death of a father, let a mother also inherit an equal share with her sons in the division of the property left by their father."

KATYAYUNU

মাতাচ পিতরি পেতে পুত্রতন্যা শহারিণী

"The father being dead, the mother should inherit an equal share with the son."

* At an early stage of civilization, when the division into casts was first introduced among the inhabitants of India, the second tribe who were appointed to defend and rule the country, having adopted arbitrary and despotic practices, the others revolted against them; and under the personal command of the celebrated Purusooram, defeated the Royalists in several battles, and put cruelly to death almost all the males of that tribe. It was at last resolved that the legislative authority should be confined to the first class who could have no share in the actual government of the state, or in managing the revenue of the country under any pretence; while the second tribe should exercise the executive authority. The consequence was, that India enjoyed peace and harmony for a great many centuries. The Brahmans having no expectation of holding an office, or of partaking of any kind of political promotion, devoted their time to scientific pursuits and religious austerity, and lived in poverty. Freely associating with all the other tribes they were thus able to know their sentiments and to appreciate the justice of their complaints, and thereby to lay down such rules as were required, which often induced them to rectify the abuses that were practiced by the second tribe. But after the expiration of more than two thousand years, an absolute form of government came gradually again to prevail. The first class having been induced to accept employments in political departments, became entirely dependent on the second tribe, and so unimportant in themselves, that they were obliged to explain away the laws enacted by their fore-fathers, and to institute new rules according to the dictates to their cotemporary princes. They were considered as merely nominal legislators, and the whole power, whether legislative or executive, was in fact exercised by the Rajpoots. This tribe exercised tyranny and oppression for a period of about a thousand years, when Mussulmans from Ghaznee and Ghore, invaded the country, and finding it divided among hundreds of petty princes detested by their respective subjects, conquered them all successively, and introduced their own tyrannical system of government; destroying temples, universities and all other sacred and literary establishments. At present the whole empire (with the exception of a few provinces) has been placed under the British power; and some advantages have already been derived from the prudent management of its rulers, from whose general character a hope of future quiet and happiness is justly entertained. The succeeding generation will however be more adequate to pronounce on the real advantages of this government.

NARUDU

সমাশ হারিণী মাতা পুত্রানা স্যাম্বতে পতে

"After the death of a husband, a mother should receive a share equal to that of each of his sons."

VISHNOO THE LEGISLATOR

মাতরঃ পুত্র ভাগানুসার ভাগ হারিন্যঃ

"Mothers should be receivers of shares according to the portion allowed to the sons."

VRIHUSPUTI

তদ ভাবেত জননী তনয়াশ সমাশিনী সমাশা
মাতরন্তুেষা ত্রীয়া শাসুকন্যকাঃ

"After his (the father's) death, a mother, the parent of his sons, should be entitled to an equal share with his sons; their step-mothers also to equal shares; but daughters to a fourth part of the shares of the sons."

VIYASU

অসুতাসু পিতুঃ পত্যঃ সমানাশাঃ পুকীর্তিতাঃ
পিতামহশ্চৈতাঃ সৰ্বা মাতৃতন্যাঃ পুকীর্তিতাঃ

"The wives of a father by whom he has no male issue, are considered as entitled to equal shares with his sons, and all the grand-mothers (including the mothers and step-mothers of the father), are said to be entitled as mothers."

This Mooni seems to have made this express declaration of the rights of step-mothers, omitting those of mothers, under the idea that the latter were already sufficiently established by the direct authority of preceding lawgivers.

We come to the moderns.

The author of the Dayubhagu and the writer of the Dayatwun, the modern expounders of Hindoo Law (whose opinions are considered by the natives of Bengal as standard authority in the division of property among heirs) have thus limited the rights allowed to widows by the above ancient legislators. When a person is willing to divide his property among his heirs during his life time, he should intitle only those wives by whom he has no issue, to an equal share with his sons; but if he omit, such a division, those wives can have no claim to the property he leaves. These two modern expounders lay stress upon a passage of Yagnuvul kyu, which requires a father to allot equal shares to his wives, in case he divides his property during his life; whereby they connect the term "of a father," in the above quoted passage of Vyas, viz. "the wives of a father, &c." with the term "division" understood; that is, the wives by whom he has no son are considered in the division made by a father, as entitled to equal shares with his sons; and that when sons may divide property among themselves after the demise of their father, they should give an equal share to their mother only, neglecting step-mothers in the division. Here the expounders did not take into their consideration any proper provision for step-mothers, who have naturally less hope of support from their step-sons than mothers can expect from their own children.

In the opinion of these expounders, even a mother of a single son, should not be entitled to any share. The whole property should, in that case, devolve on the son; and in case that son should die after his succession to the property, his son or wife should inherit it. The mother in that case should be left totally dependent on her son or on her son's wife. Besides according to the opinion of these expounders, if more than one son should

survive, they can deprive their mother of her little, by continuing to live as a joint family (which has been often the case); as the right of a mother depends, as they say, on division, which depends on the will of the sons.

Some of our contemporaries, (whose opinion is received as a verdict by Judicial Courts), have still further reduced the right of a mother to almost nothing; declaring, as I understand, that if a person die, leaving a widow and a son or sons, and also one or more grand-sons, whose father is not alive, the property so left is to be divided among his sons and his grand-sons; his widow in this case being entitled to no share in the property; though she might have claimed an equal share, had a division taken place among those surviving sons and the father of the grandson while he was alive.* They are said to have founded their opinion on the above passage entitling a widow to a share when property is to be divided among sons.

In short, a widow according to the expositions of the law, can receive nothing when her husband has no issue by her; and in case he dies leaving only one son by his wife, or having had more sons, one of whom has happened to die leaving issue, she shall in these cases also have no claim to the property; and, again should any one leave more than one surviving son, and they being unwilling to allow a share to the widow, keep the property undivided, the mother can claim nothing in this instance also. But when a person dies, leaving two or more sons, and all of them survive and be inclined to allot a share to their mother, her right is in this case only valid. Under these expositions, and with such limitations both step-mothers and mothers have in reality been left destitute in the division of their husband's property, and the right of a widow exists in theory only among the learned, but unknown to the populace.

The consequence is, that a woman who is looked up to as the sole mistress by the rest of a family one day, on the next becomes dependent on her sons and subject to the slights of her daughters-in-law. She is not authorized to expend the most trifling sum or dispose of an article of the least value without the consent of her son or daughter in law, who were all subject to her authority but the day before. Cruel sons often wound the feelings of their dependent mothers deciding in favour of their own wives, when family disputes take place between their mothers and wives. Step-mothers, who often are numerous on account of polygamy being allowed in these countries, are still more shamefully neglected in general by their step sons, and sometimes dreadfully treated by their sisters in law who have fortunately a son or sons by their husband.

It is not from religious prejudices and early impressions only, that Hindoo widows burn themselves on the piles of their deceased husband; but also from their witnessing the distress in which widows of the same rank in life are involved, and the insults and slights to which they are daily subjected, that they become in a great measure regardless of existence after the death of their husbands: and this indifference, accompanied with the hope of future reward held out to them, leads them to the horrible act of suicide. These restraints on female inheritance encourage, in a great degree, polygamy, a frequent source of the greatest misery in Native families; a grand object of Hindoos being to secure a provision for their male offspring, the law which relieves them from the necessity of giving an equal portion to their wives, removes a principal restraint on the indulgence of their inclinations in respect to the number they marry. Some of them, especially Brahmuns of higher birth, marry ten, twenty, or thirty women,† either for some small consideration, or merely to gra-

tify their brutal inclinations, leaving a great many of them both during their life time and after death, to the mercy of their own paternal relations. The evil consequences arising from such polygamy, the public may easily guess, from the nature of the fact itself, without my being reduced to the mortification of particularising those which are known by the Native public to be of daily occurrence.

To these women there are left only three modes of conduct to pursue after the death of their husbands. 1st. To live a miserable life as entire slaves to others, without indulging any hope of support from another husband. 2ndly. To walk in the paths of unrighteousness for their maintenance and independence. 3dly. To die on the funeral pile of their husbands, loaded with the applause and honour of their neighbours. It cannot pass unnoticed by those who are acquainted with the state of society in India, that the number of female suicides in the single province of Bengal, when compared with those of any other British provinces, is almost ten to one: we may safely attribute this disproportion chiefly to the greater frequency of a plurality of wives among the natives of Bengal and to their total neglect in providing for the maintenance of their females.

This horrible polygamy among Brahmuns is directly contrary to the law given by ancient authors; for Yagnavalkyu authorises second marriages while the first wife is alive, only under eight circumstances.—1st. The vice of drinking spirituous liquors. 2dly. Incurable sickness. 3dly. Deception. 4thly. Barrenness. 5thly. Extravagance. 6thly. The frequent use of offensive language. 7thly. Producing only female offspring. Or, 8thly. Manifestation of hatred towards her husband.

(সুরাপী ব্যাধিতা ধূর্তা বক্ষ্যর্থ যুগ্মিয়ং বদা।

জীপ্সুস্যাধি বেত্তব্য পুরুষ দ্বেষিগতথা)

Munoo chap. 9th. v. 80th "A wife who drinks any spirituous liquors, who acts immorally, who shows hatred to her lord, who is incurably diseased, who is mischievous, who wastes his property, may at all times be superseded by another wife.

(মদ্যপাহ সাধুবৃত্তাচ পুতিকুলাচয়া ভবেৎ।

ব্যাধিতা বাধি বেত্তব্য হিংস্বার্থঘীচসর্বদা।

81st "A barren wife may be superseded by another in the eighth year; she, whose children are all dead, in the tenth; she, who brings forth only daughters, in the eleventh; she, who is accustomed to speak unkindly, without delay.

বেক্ষ্যম্য মেহধি বেদ্যাহবে দশমেত্ত মৃতপুজা

একাদশে স্ত্রীজননী সদ্যস্ত পুত্র্যবাদিনী)

82d "But she, who, though afflicted with illness, is beloved and virtuous, must never be disgraced, though she may be superseded by another wife with her own consent."

(যারোগিণী স্যাত্তুহিতা সন্মুখাচৈবশীলতঃ সানু

জ্ঞাপ্যধি বেত্তব্য নাব মান্যাচ কহিচিৎ)

Had a magistrate or other public officer been authorized by the rulers of the Empire to receive applications for his sanction to a second marriage during the life of a first wife, and to grant his consent only on such accusations as the foregoing being substantiated, the above law might have been rendered effectual, and the distress of the female sex in Bengal and the number of suicides would have been necessarily very much reduced.

According to the following ancient authorities a daughter is entitled to one-fourth part of the portion which a son can inherit.

* This exposition has been (I am told) set aside by the Supreme Court, in consequence of the Judges having prudently applied for the opinions of other Pundits, which turned out to be at variance with those of the majority of the regular advisers of the Court in points of Hindoo Law.

† The horror of this practice is so painful to the natural feelings of man that even Madhuv Singh the late Rajah of Tirhoot (though a Brahmun himself) through compassion took upon himself (I am told) within the last half century, to limit the Brahmuns of his estate to four wives only.

VRIHUSPUTI.

তুয়াশাস্তকন্যকঃ

"The daughters should have the fourth part of the portion to which the sons are entitled."

VISHNOO.

অন্যাসু দুহিতরঃ পুত্রভাগানিসারাঃ

"The right of unmarried daughters shall be proportioned according to the shares allotted to the sons."

MUNOO, ch. ix. v. 118.

স্বৈভ্যোংশে ভ্যাশ্ত কন্যাভ্যঃ ভপদদ্যুতরঃ
পৃথকাস্বাৎ স্বাদং শাচতভাগং পতিতাঃ
সুয়দিৎ সবঃ

"To the unmarried daughters let their brothers give portions out of their own allotments respectively. Let each give a fourth part of his own distinct share, and they who feel disinclined to give this shall be condemned."

YAGNUVULKYU.

অস-সুতাস্তসং স্বাধ্য ভ্রাতৃভিঃ পূর্বসংস্কৃতৈঃ
ভগিন্যশ্চ নিজাদ শাদত্বাং শনু তুরীয়কঃ

"Let such brothers as are already purified by the essential rites of life purify by the performance of those rites the brothers that are left by their late father unpurified; let them also purify the sisters by giving them a fourth part of their own portion."

KATYAYUNU.

কন্যকানা মদন্তানা চতুর্থোভাগ উচ্যতোপুত্রা
গাঞ্চ ত্রয়ো ভাগাঃ স্বাম্যং স্বল্পধনেসু তঃ

"A fourth part is declared to be the share of unmarried daughters, and three-fourths of the son; if the fourth part of the property is so small as to be inadequate to defray the expenses attending their marriage the sons have an exclusive right to the property, but shall defray the marriage ceremony of the sisters. But the commentator on the Dayubhagu sets aside the right of the daughters declaring that they are not entitled to any share in the property left by their fathers, but that the expenses attending their marriage should be defrayed by the brothers. He founds his opinion on the foregoing passage of Munoo and that of Yagnuvulkyu, which, as he thinks, imply mere donation on the part of the brothers from their own portions for the discharge of the expenses of marriage."

In the practice of our cotemporaries a daughter or a sister is often a source of emolument to the Brahmuns of less respectable cast, (who are most numerous in Bengal) and to the Kayusths of high cast. These so far from spending money on the marriage of their daughters or sisters, receive frequently considerable sums, and generally bestow them in marriage on those who can pay most.* Such Brahmuns and Kayusths, I regret to say, frequently marry their female relations to men having natural defects or worn out by old age or disease, merely from pecuniary considerations: whereby they either bring widowhood upon them soon after marriage, or render their lives miserable. They not only

* Rajah Kissenchendru the great grand-father of the present ex-Rajah of Nudia prevented this cruel practice of the sale of daughters and sisters throughout his estate.

degrade themselves by such cruel and unmanly conduct, but violate entirely the express authorities of Munoo and all other ancient lawgivers; a few of which I here quote.

MUNNOO ch. 3d. v. 51.

নকন্যায়াঃ পিতাবিদ্বান গৃহীয়াৎ স্তনুমণি। গৃ
হ্নন্বিস্তকং লোভেন স্যাল্লরোহপত্যবিক্রয়ী

"Let no father, who knows the law, receive a gratuity, however small, for giving his daughter in marriage; since the man, who, through avarice takes a gratuity for that purpose, is a seller of his offspring."

ch. 9th. v. 98.

আদদীত নশদ্যোপি স্তকং দুহিতরদদত। স্তকং হি
গৃহ্নকুরুতে ছমং দুহিতৃবিক্রয়ঃ

"But even a man of the servile class ought not to receive a gratuity when he gives his daughter in marriage; since a father who takes a fee on that occasion, tacitly sells his daughter."

v. 100.

নানুস্তকমজ্ঞাত্বৈতৎ পূর্বৈষ পিহিজনসু স্তকং স
জ্ঞেন মূল্যেন ছমং দুহিতৃ বিক্রয়ঃ

"Nor, even in former births, have we heard the virtuous approve the tacit sale of a daughter for a price, under the name of nuptial gratuity."

KASHYUPE.

স্তন্বেন যেষু যছ গুণিসুতাং লোভমোহিতাণা কন্যা
বি ক্রয়নঃ পাপা মহাকিৰিষকীরিণঃ

"Those who, infatuated by avarice, give their own daughters in marriage, for the sake of a gratuity, are the sellers of their daughters, the images of sin, and the perpetrators of a heinous iniquity."

Both common sense, and the law of the land designate such a practice as an actual sale of females; and the humane and liberal among Hindoos, lament its existence, as well as the annihilation of female rights in respect of inheritance introduced by modern expounders. They, however, trust, that the humane attention of Government will be directed to those evils which are chief sources of vice and misery and even of suicide among women; and to this they are encouraged to look forward by what has already been done in modifying, in criminal cases, some parts of the law enacted by Mohummudan Legislators, to the happy prevention of many cruel practices formerly established.

How distressing it must be to the female community and to those who interest themselves in their behalf, to observe daily that several daughters, in a rich family, can prefer no claim to any portion of the property, whether real or personal, left by their deceased father, if a single brother be alive; while they (if belonging to a Koolen family or Brahmun of higher rank) are exposed to be given in marriage to individuals who have already several wives and have no means of maintaining them.

Should a widow or a daughter wish to secure the right of maintenance, however limited, by having recourse to law, the learned Brahmuns, whether holding public situations in the courts or not, generally divide into two parties, one advocating the cause of those females and the other that of their adversaries. Sometimes in these or other matters respecting the law, if the object contended for be important, the whole community seems to be agitated by the exertions of the parties

and of their respective friends in claiming the verdict of the law against each other. In general, however, a consideration of the difficulties attending a law-suit, which a Native woman, particularly a widow, is hardly capable of surmounting, induces her to forego her right; and if she continue virtuous, she is obliged to live in a miserable state of dependence destitute of all the comforts of life. It too often happens however that she is driven by constant unhappiness to seek refuge in vice.

At the time of the decennial settlement in the year 1793, there were among European Gentlemen so very few acquainted with Sungscrit and Hindoo Law that it would have been hardly possible to have formed a Committee of European oriental scholars and learned Brahmuns, capable of deciding on points of Hindoo Law. It was therefore highly judicious in Government to appoint Pundits in the different Zillah Courts, and Courts of Appeal, to facilitate the proceedings of Judges in regard to such subjects. But as we can now fortunately find many European Gentlemen capable of investigating legal questions with but little assistance from learned Natives, how happy would it be for the Hindoo community, both male and female, were they to enjoy the benefits of the opinion of such Gentlemen, when disputes arise, particularly on matters of inheritance.

Lest any one should infer from what I have stated, that I mean to impeach, universally, the character of the great body of learned Hindoos, I declare, positively, that this is far from my intention: I only maintain, that the Native community place greater confidence in the honest judgment of the generality of European Gentlemen than in that of their own countrymen. But should the Natives receive the same advantages of education that Europeans generally enjoy, and be brought up in the same notions of honour, they will, I trust, be found, equally with Europeans, worthy of the confidence of their countrymen and the respect of all men.

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Jan. 16	Anne	British	R. H. Gibson	Malacca
16	Danube	Amercn.	G. Winslow	Boston
16	Udny	British	T. Woodley	Muscat

The Packets for the Honorable Company's Ships THOMAS GREENVILLE and MARQUIS OF WELLINGTON, were sent down yesterday morning.

Nautical Notices.

Madras, January 2, 1822.—The following Ships anchored in the Roads since our last publication.

On Saturday last arrived the American ship *Pacific*, Captain James Moore, from Calcutta 15th December.—*Passengers.*—Mr. W. Smith, Mr. F. R. Wharton, and Mr. H. Wood.

On the same day arrived the Ship *Scotia*, Captain Agnew, from Isle of France, 11th November.—*Passengers.*—Captain Everest, Captain Fuller, Mr. Humphries, Doctor McMid, Mr. H. Baumgard, Mr. Foster, Cadet, and H. Ferwell, Esq.

On Monday last arrived the Brig *La Diana*, Captain F. Gantier from Vizagapatam 16th, Coringa 24th, and Masulipatam 29th December.—*Passengers.*—Lieutenant Kennon, and Lady, Mrs. Alexander, and 2 Children, Miss Alexander, Captain Onstock, Captain Hawkins, Captain Gonsalves, and 2 Children.

On the same day arrived the Brig *Lion*, Captain T. W. Stunt, from Coringa 29th December, and last from Masulipatam.—*Passengers.*—Mrs. Smith, Captain H. Smith, Lieutenant George Gray, Mr. R. Greene, Mr. S. Greene, and 5 Lascars of the Honorable Company.

Madras, January 3, 1822.—The homeward bound Ship MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, Captain Edwards, from Calcutta the 21st ultimo, arrived in the Roads on New Year's Day.

The Packet by the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, is advertised to be finally closed on Saturday next at 5 P. M.

Births.

At Moorzeepore, on the 6th instant, the Lady of ABERCROMBY DICK, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

On the 12th instant, Mrs. McMILLAN, of a Son and Heir.

Anacreon.

To Love—*Εὐχὴ ἔρωτα.*—ODE XL.

Playful Love amid the roses,
Marks not where a Bee reposes.
The wrathful insect rous'd, amain
His finger stings—he shrieks for pain.
To Beauty's Queen he runs, he flies;
"Mother! I faint, I perish!" cries:
"A tiny snake has wounded me;
"Tis wing'd; and peasants name it Bee."
Says Cythera, "If you prove
"From sting of Bee, this anguish, Love,
"Think, only, what a thrilling smart
"Must follow, when you throw your dart."

T. S.

Letter from Canton.

Extract of a Letter from Canton, dated 24th November, 1821.

"About three weeks ago a persecution was commenced by the Chinese Government, against some Native Dealers in the Drug, at Macao; and had not existed long before the Trade at Whampoa became seriously affected by the testimony of various persons; some imparted voluntarily by the Hong Merchants, to evade the consequences they dreaded if they remained silent; and the remainder consisting of confessions wrung from the mouths of implicated parties, when confronted with the Mandarines' Edicts followed this, denouncing all manner of punishments, and directing that the Drug should be burned—the Ships that brought it turned out of the Port without return Cargoes—and that one half of such other Merchandize as they had brought to China, should be confiscated for the benefit of the public Treasury. The Vessels fixed upon are the *MELOPE*, *EUGENIA*, *HOOGLY*, and the American ship *EMILY*; and from the two latter, certain Goods that had been previously loaded, are ordered to be relanded, and held in deposit for some time.

The Consignees of the suspected Ships having been summoned to the Consor House, (or usual place of meeting when matters of general interest are to be discussed between the Hong Merchants and Foreigners), attended, we understand. You will not be a little surprised to learn that one or more of them went the length of acknowledging publicly that the Vessel or Vessels suspected, had brought Opium to Whampoa; an avowal we conceive that must prove, as we believe it has already done, most injurious to the interest of the Concern, in as much as it renders the property obnoxious to the rigorous execution of the Chinese law on the subject of the prohibited article, in question, and its safety thereby highly insecure.

The order for the departure of the Ships from Whampoa was issued on the 17th instant, and the time limited to five days; but we do not hear that any of the Vessels have yet moved, although it is notorious that the Hong Merchants have given a valuable consideration as they conceive to some of the parties, to induce them to a quiet acquiescence in the official Mandate. We allude to the order of confiscation being made valid, and the parties indemnified by the Hong Merchants for the half portion of the Cargo imported that was decreed to be confiscated.

Thus matters rest at this moment, and the Hong Merchants declare they will exact Bonds from the Consignees of all Ships arriving in future in bar of any Opium being on board, whilst the local authorities of Canton threaten to make the four senior Hong Merchants secure them. The Merchants, to excuse themselves from burning the Opium as they were directed to do, have represented that the proprietors have thrown the whole of the Drug overboard, a policy so unaccountable, and a statement so totally unfounded in fact, that we may be well excused declining even to hazard a conjecture how the affair may terminate."—*Hurkaru.*

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Dum-Dum Play, Supper, and Ball.

Since the commencement of the present year, we have received innumerable remonstrances from our grave and political Readers, inveighing against the too frequent occupation of our columns with details of Dramatic Exhibitions—Concerts—Balls—At Homes, &c.—which they contend should be filled with useful rather than entertaining matter, and devoted to the higher branches of Political and Literary Discussion. Others again, have protested in equally strong terms against the too frequent admission of Poetic Contributions to fill space that might be better occupied with the latest prices of “Raw Hides and Tallow” the variations of “Indigo,” whether “a shade lower” as the *Prices Current* have it, or “looking up,” with “Paper stationary, Pepper brin, Opium dull, Lead heavy in the market, Rhubarb quite a drug, Assesfetida not much in request, and Rags in no demand, the markets in all quarters being quite overstocked with them.” A third party complains of the Columns of Varieties being less fertile in anecdotes than usual. A fourth laments the death-blow that has been given to Editorial controversy, and insists that all the Papers have become insufferably dull, since the abuse of JOHN BULL and the HURKARU have ceased to furnish topics of debate for the friends or the enemies of the JOURNAL.

Our situation is indeed something like that of the Painter, who having finished a Venus according to the best proportions that his studies of the Art had taught him, exhibited his picture of the Goddess for public criticism, desiring each of the Connoisseurs who came to inspect it, to obliterate the part which he conceived peculiarly defective; when, on the following morning, he found his canvas one wide blot, without a single lineament of the Divine figure remaining. In the same manner, if our daily pages were submitted to the Censorship of our well-disposed though varying Advisers, with instructions to strike out the particular paragraphs which each thought might be dispensed with, we should at last be spared the labour of writing or printing at all: as the castrated Journal would soon be reduced to a blank sheet of paper.

As we hope there are not many among our Readers to whom this is a “consummation devoutly to be wished,” the only way in which we can endeavour to avert so fatal a crisis, is, with scrupulous care, to follow only such suggestions and amendments as appear to us really deserving of adoption. We are free to confess that a curtailment of the space given to descriptions of Public Entertainments is one of that number, and we shall endeavour in future to put our inclinations under stricter discipline in this particular. The discouragement of Poetic talent, and the substitution of “Raw Hides and Tallow” for bright eyes and pouting lips; or the Opium and Rhubarb of mortals for the ambrosia and nectar of the gods, could only originate in the most sordid and leaden imaginations, and will never be complied with. The lover of Varieties will have his claim gladly attended to, and no further curtailment of his department will be admitted: but the depraved appetite that hungers and thirsts again after such a polluted banquet, as that in which he revelled when feasting on the slanders of “envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness,” will never, we hope, again have that appetite ministered to, either by those who voluntarily spread out the feast, or by those who adverted to it only for the purpose of exposing its deleterious and pernicious qualities.

The Torch of Discord is, we hope, about to be extinguished; and the result of THIS-DAY’S judgement, to which the eyes of all India are directed, will, we trust, vindicate the justice and the purity of the public taste, in shewing at least that the Press which has most largely enjoyed their patronage, is, with all its imperfections, at least an honorable and a useful one; and has been far more sinned against than sinning. If this be the issue, we shall stand on higher ground than ever; and as long as this powerful Engine be entrusted to our humble direction, we hope that Justice, Truth, Virtue, and Integrity, will always find in us a willing Champion; and that the Harmony of Society, which the weakness and baseness of some men’s understandings and passions have for a time inter-

rupted, will be completely restored; so that persons of all parties in Political opinion may at least be of one mind in this respect, and in future think it as unjust and unwise to asperse or injure any individual because of his peculiar sentiments, as it would be to proscribe and abuse him because of the cast of his countenance, the hue of his complexion, or the colour of his hair; all and each of them being matters over which he has no choice, but which it is always more desirable to see in the forms that Nature has bestowed than disguised and disfigured by attempts to alter, distort, or conceal them.

To return from this digression, and to disappoint for once more at least the Quidnuncs who will not tolerate Theatrical Reports, we must state that the Dum-Dum Theatre was, on Wednesday Evening, well filled with Visitors of Fashion from Calcutta, to witness the exhibition of THE MOUNTAINEERS and MISS IN HER TEENS, and to enjoy after these the hospitality of the Officers of the Station, at their elegant and cheerful Mess.

THE MOUNTAINEERS is a piece of so much difficulty to represent successfully, that some surprise was excited at the choice. The performance, however, fully justified this, and afforded a large share of gratification to all who witnessed it. The opening Scene, which introduced VIOLET and KILMALLOCK was particularly good, and the latter of these characters fully redeemed the defects which we had occasion to notice in the last representation of the same individual. SAADI the Moor, and his two slave driving companions, were good representations of the race that occupied Grenada at the period of the history described, and the former was particularly successful in his part throughout.

The Tavern Scene, with LOPE TOCHO, and the Muleteers was exceedingly good, and the appearance of ROGUE and FLORANTHE rather prepossessing. ZORAYDA had great ashfulness and timidity, though her complexion prevented our seeing the blushes which usually accompany these in the *Fair Sex*. BULCAZIN MULEY, her worthy father, was well dressed, and well coloured; the only defect we remarked was the bushy ringlets and side whiskers, neither of which were ever worn by Moors, we believe, as they shave their heads, and either have full beards or mustachios on the upper lip only. His acting of BULCAZIN was, however, excellent. GANEM also did his part respectably; and the whole of the Moorish department of the piece, in music, scenery, dress, processions, &c. was well got and well supported, doing equal credit to the liberality and good taste of the managers and the attention and discipline of the actors.

The principal character of the Play was OCTAVIAN, and it is but justice to the performer of this part to say that we think we never saw him to greater advantage. As we meet with nothing like the character itself in real life, we can only use imagination as our standard of judgement; and this leads us to believe that a romantic and disappointed Lover, whose brain is well nigh disordered by despair, might under similar circumstances, and without any violation of Nature, feel and act and express himself as OCTAVIAN did. There was no violation of probability that we could perceive, but all seemed throughout in excellent keeping. His dress was appropriate, his manner graceful though wild, his tones those of pride and despondency, his action unconstrained and like the natural impulse of the various feelings by which he was swayed.

Though we have no desire to encroach on the patience of our Anti-Theatrical Readers by minute details, we must not omit to say that the Vocal Department was in some respects well filled. The Duett between SAADI and AGNES, with the dance, was agreeably done; and the Choruses were all well executed. The higher notes of AGNES in her single Songs were not so perfect in their intonation as could be desired; but practice and experience will perhaps improve these. Perhaps the fault might have been in the orchestra, or in our unpractised ear; we are willing to suppose any thing as the cause, the effect is all that we remark on as inharmonious.

After THE MOUNTAINEERS, which, on the whole, seemed to give great and general satisfaction, the Farce of MISS IN HER TEENS followed. The opening was highly favorable, and the Scene

between PUFF and his Wife TAO, afforded great amusement. The former was even more at home than in SAADI, and the latter not easily recognized as the ZORAYDA of the former piece; for with her swarthy complexion she seemed to have thrown aside all her timidity, as if this were becoming in a Mahomedan Lady who had eloped with a Christian, though quite out of place in the wife of an Officer's Servant, attending his master on foreign service; and as far as real life may be made a standard, the distinction was natural and just.

CAPTAIN LOVITT was respectably sustained. FRIABLE, it was thought, had entirely mistaken the dress of the character, in assuming the garb of a modern Dandy, in place of a laced and ruffled Beau of an earlier period; but his conceptions of the part itself were very happy, and he acquitted himself throughout with great credit. FLASH was also excellent, and Miss BIDDY was done by Mrs. Francis in better style than we ever remember to have seen her do any thing before. Her archness mingled with simplicity, her love of fun and mischief, and the whole of her demeanour was as like to that of some Misses in their Teens as could well be imagined. The very best Scene of the whole evening was perhaps that of the altercation and duel between FRIBBLE and FLASH. One may laugh most heartily at seeing that, of which no description on paper could excite the motion of a muscle, and this was precisely a Scene of that class. The interest was maintained to the end, and one peal of laughter succeeded another, from the commencement of this brave encounter till the imaginary wounds and fainting of FRIABLE brought it to a close: the curtain dropped amid loud plaudits, and the audience were evidently much pleased with the Evening's Entertainment.

The House, tho' full, was not so crowded as to induce us to believe that the receipts of the night were at all adequate to complete the purpose to which they are to be applied, namely, the building a New Theatre. We shall be glad therefore to see another Benefit, or even Two if necessary, for the furtherance of this laudable design; and we are sure that no one who has even participated in the pleasures of this gay and happy station would withhold his assistance from so desirable an undertaking.

After the Play, the company retired, as usual, to the Mess Room, where, after a short promenade in the Verandah and Library, nearly 200 persons sat down to ample and well furnished tables, at which welcome presided, and ease and comfort gave a zest to the enjoyment of the Feast.

After Supper, we remarked the same embarrassment as had been experienced on a former occasion, regarding the simultaneous rising and retiring of the Ladies. In a large Entertainment, where the principal Lady present cannot be equally seen by all, we think the necessity of observing the particular moment of her rising, and following it accordingly, might well be dispensed with. Moreover, by admitting some liberty and discretion on this point, the more impatient among the young might hasten with their partners to the Ball-room, without its being construed into disrespect towards those who preferred to linger still behind; and when the sounds of the Music invite to the Dance, every moment of delay is an unnecessary trial of that patience which might be advantageously reserved for higher and more important occasions.

A Country Dance opened the Evening Ball, to which Quadrilles succeeded; but from some difficulties in filling up the numbers, the *Lancer Set*, which is getting into high favour, was not introduced. We remarked during the Dance, an incident of no moment perhaps in the estimation of some, but of sufficient consequence in our opinion to induce us to protest against the propriety of Officers dancing in Spurs, from which accidents are constantly liable to happen, and from which no one good that we can possibly imagine is likely to result. If the argument in defence of their use be that they constitute an indispensable part of a Staff Officer's full dress, we might reply, hat, swords, sash, and shakos, are equally essential parts

of a Battalion Officer's regimentals. But as these are laid aside in dancing, for the convenience of the Gentlemen, would not common sense—to say nothing of gallantry or politeness—equally suggest the disuse of Spurs, for the convenience and safety of the ankles and dresses of Ladies? There may be occasions, indeed, in which the pleasure shared by Soldiers with the Fair Beings whom it is their pride and glory to defend, must be snatched by moments; when the neighing war-horse should be at the very porch of the Hall of Banqueting; when the lighted portfire might gleam in the Battery; and when the voice of the watchful sentinel might break at intervals the sounds of the Music and the Dance. Then, indeed, complete and ready equipment for the field in all particulars might be essential; and the steel of mailed knights and the silken glove of blushing maidens might meet in the Dance, since the rough hand of the Warrior that pressed the trembling fingers of his Love might be the next moment doomed to grasp the bridle or the sword, at the sound of the trumpet "To Horse." Such a scene for instance, as the Ball Room at Brussels, on the night preceding the awful contest at Waterloo, too beautifully described for us to be reproached for repeating it.

There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital had gathered then
Her Beauty and her Chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men;
A thousand hearts beat happily; and when
Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes look'd love to eyes which spake again,
And all went merry as a marriage-bell;
But hush! hark! a deep sound strikes like a rising knell!

Did ye not hear it?—No; 'twas but the wind,
Or the car rattling o'er the stony-street;
On with the Dance! let Joy be unconfin'd;
No sleep till morn, when Youth and Pleasure meet
To chase the glowing Hours with flying feet—
But, hark!—that heavy sound breaks in once more,
As if the clouds its echo would repeat;
And nearer, clearer, deadlier than before!
Arm! Arm! it is—it is—the cannon's opening roar!

Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro,
And gathering tears, and tremblings of distress,
And cheeks all pale, which but an hour ago
Blush'd at the praise of their own loveliness;
And there were sudden partings, such as press
The life from out young hearts, and choking sighs
Which ne'er might be repeated; who could guess
If ever more should meet those mutual eyes,
Since upon nights so sweet such awful morn could rise?

And there was mounting in hot haste: the steed,
The mustering squadron, and the clattering car,
Went pouring forward with impetuous speed,
And swiftly forming in the ranks of war;
And the deep thunder peal on peal afar;
And near, the beat of the alarming drum
Roused up the soldier ere the morning star;
While throng'd the citizens with terror dumb,
Or whispering, with white lips—"The foe! They come! they

Here indeed, complete equipment for the field became a duty:—but not to weaken the impressions of the splendid picture drawn above, we must hastily conclude, by saying that on this happy occasion, there was not a single cloud to disturb the serene and perfect enjoyment of a night of happiness; and that the Ladies who grace and honor with their presence and their smiles this favored Resort of Youth, Beauty, and Gaiety, and the Officers whose hospitality furnishes the occasion of this assemblage of bright eyes, expanded hearts, and buoyant spirits, deserve the praise and gratitude of all who, mingling in the happy throng, drink largely of the stream of Pleasure of which all may so freely participate.

Dinner to Sir Edward East.

On Tuesday the 15th, the friends Sir EDWARD EAST gave a sumptuous dinner at the Town Hall in honor of their respected Guest. The Honorable JOHN ADAM, Esq. was president on the occasion, and introduced the health of Sir EDWARD with a short address, expressive of the high estimation in which the company held his public and private character, their regret at his approaching departure, and earnest wishes for his future happiness. The Toast was drank with every demonstration of sincere attachment and regard. Several other Toasts were given—Lady EAST and a prosperous voyage to the GRENVILLE,—the Bar of Calcutta, &c. The evening was passed with great cordiality and satisfaction, and the Company, which consisted of nearly eighty Gentlemen, did not separate till 12 o'clock.

Sir EDWARD EAST and family will embark at Chandpaul Ghaut this morning, (Thursday,) and proceed immediately on board the MARQUIS OF WELLINGTON, at the New Anchorage.—*Government Gazette.*

Government Orders.

MILITARY.

General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 11, 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment.

26th Regiment Native Infantry.—Senior Ensign George Alfred Currie, to be Lieutenant from the 25th December 1821, vice Pownoll, cashiered by the Sentence of a General Court Martial.

Captain John McDowell, of the Regiment of Artillery, to be a Commissary of Ordnance, to complete the Establishment.

Lieutenant Charles George Dixon, of the Regiment of Artillery, to be a Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, vice McDowell.

The following Appointment, made by the Governor General, is published in General Orders.

Lieutenant Edward Alexander Campbell, of the 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry to be an Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of the Governor General and Commander in Chief, from the 1st Instant, vice Conroy.

Mr. James Barker is admitted to the Service as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors published in General Orders of the 3d November last.

Surgeon James Hare, M. D. has returned to his duty by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

The following Officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of their private affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Dewar, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry.—Major Robert Clement Garnham, of the 29th ditto ditto.—Superintending Surgeon Robert Lowe, ditto.—Captain Peter Teulon, of the 12th ditto ditto.

The conditional Furlough to Europe, granted in General Orders of the 13th October and 10th November last, to the undermentioned Officers, on account of their health, is hereby confirmed.

Captain D. McLeod of the Corps of Engineers.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Browne of the Regiment of Artillery and Principal Commissary of Ordnance.

Captains John Rodber and G. N. C. Campbell, of the Regiment of Artillery, are permitted to proceed to New South Wales, for the benefit of their health, and to be absent on that account from Bengal, the former for Twelve and the latter for Eighteen Months.

The permission granted to the following Officers to proceed to Europe on Furlough, in General Orders of the 8th September and 10th November last, is cancelled at their request.

Captain J. Dun, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Francis Diddin, 3d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant John Marriott Caldecot, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the Service of the Honorable Company.

Lieutenant W. H. Sleeman, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, was appointed by Government in the Political Department, under date the 3d instant, to be a Junior Assistant to the Agent of the Governor General at Saugor, and in the Territories of the Nerbuddah, with a Civil allowance of 400 Rupees per Mensem. This appointment to have effect from the 1st Instant.

Captain H. Davidson, Commanding the Sylhet Frontier Corps, has obtained permission in the Judicial Department, under date the 26th

ultimo, to remain at the Presidency for a period of Two Months from the 1st January 1822, on urgent private affairs.

FORT WILLIAM; JANUARY 12, 1822.

Ensign James Hannay, doing duty with the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for One Year, without Pay, on urgent private affairs, furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

FORT WILLIAM; JANUARY 15, 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Extract from a General Letter, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, dated the 1st August 1821, be published in General Orders.

General Letter, dated August 1, 1821.

PARA. 2. "In our letter in this Department, dated the 14th February last, (Paragraph 10) we advised the Appointment of Mr. Wm. Michelson, to be an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment, and in our Letter of the 20th June last, we advised his having been permitted to proceed to take up his Appointment, we have since been informed, that his name is *Mitchelson*, and we therefore direct that you cause the necessary alteration to be made in your Public Orders.

3. The undermentioned Officers belonging to your Establishment, have our permission to return to their duty, viz. Lieutenants Benjamin Blake, Alexander Davidson, and Thomas Lumsden.

4. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers, belonging to your Establishment, to remain in England, until the departure, for your Presidency, of the first Company's Ships of the ensuing season, 1821-2, viz. Captain Edward Price, Lieutenant Charles Cornwallis Chesney, and Lieutenant Richard Burney.

5. We have permitted the undermentioned Persons to proceed to your Presidency to practise as Surgeons, and we direct that they succeed as Assistant Surgeons upon your Establishment: their Rank will be settled at a future time, viz. Mr. Adam Macdougall, Mr. Alexander Menzies, and Mr. Gavin Turnbull.

9. We have permitted Mr. George Sims to proceed to your Presidency, for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon: his Rank will be settled at a future time.

18. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers, late of your Establishment, to retire from the Company's Service, viz. Captain William Fogo, Surgeon George Campbell, from the 19th June 1820.—Surgeon Peter Cochrane, (late First Member of the Medical Board) from the 5th June 1821, and Lieutenant, Arthur Aston Homer, from the 8th January 1820."

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief; Head-Quarters Calcutta, January 5, 1822.

Ensign H. R. Addison, of the 1st Battalion 22d Regiment, is directed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry until further orders.

Lieutenant C. W. Carleton, of the Invalid Pension Establishment, is permitted, in consequence of ill health, to quit the Station of Allahabad, and reside and draw his stipend at Patna.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

3d Regiment Light Cavalry,—Lieutenant Campbell, from 3d January, to 3d May, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, January 7, 1822.

The appointment in Battalion Orders of the 26th November last by Lieutenant Colonel Sapland, C. B. Commanding the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry, of Lieutenant and Adjutant Hodgson to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the Battalion during the absence on Sick Leave of Lieutenant and Interpreter and Quarter-Master Foster, is confirmed.

The appointment in Battalion Orders of the 19th ultimo, by Captain G. D. Heathcote, Commanding 1st Battalion 24th Regiment Native Infantry of Lieutenant and Adjutant Delap to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the Battalion during the absence of Lieutenant and Interpreter and Quarter-Master McMahon on general leave is confirmed.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, January 8, 1822.

Lieutenant H. R. Osborn, 1st Battalion 27th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty, until further orders, with the 1st Nusserie Battalion.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

Ordnance Commissariat Department,—Conductor A. Walker, from 6th Feb. to 6th August, on urgent private affairs, to visit the Presidency.

2d Battalion 17th Regiment.—Captain Dick, from 27th December, 1821, to 26th March, in extension, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency.

Staff.—Captain Salmon, Aid-de-Camp, from 20th June 1821, to 10th March, in extension, on Medical Certificate, and to rejoin his Station.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, January 9, 1822.

Major Patrickson, Deputy Adjutant General, is attached to the General Officer Commanding in the Field, in the room of Major Watson ordered to the Presidency on duty; and on the arrival at Head-Quarters of the latter Officer, Major Patrickson is to proceed to Cawnpore by water.

Ensign Colquhoun of the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, doing duty with the Honorable Company's European Regiment, being reported by the Commanding Officer qualified to join a Native Battalion, is appointed to do duty with the 2d Nusseree Battalion in Kumaon, and directed to proceed and join the Head-Quarters of the Corps at Lohoo-Ghat.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, January 10, 1822.

Captain Anderson, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General Sir G. Martindell, Commanding in the Field, from the 27th ultimo, in the room of Lieutenant Rotton of Artillery, who has resigned the situation.

The following Postings and Removals to take place in the Regiment of Artillery:

Captain T. Croxton to the 7th Company 3d Battalion.—1st-Lieutenant C. McMorine, 2d Company 4th Battalion.—1st-Lieutenant T. Sanders is removed from the 2d Company 4th Battalion to the 2d Company 1st Battalion.—1st-Lieutenant Wm. Bell is removed from the 2d to the 6th Company 1st Battalion.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 31st October last to Captain Gregory, 1st Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry, is to date from the 16th November 1821, instead of from the period therein assigned.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 16th November last to Lieutenant Webster, 1st Battalion 30th Regiment Native Infantry, is to date from the 29th December 1821 instead of from the period previously assigned.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

Cuttack Legion.—Captain McLeod, from 3d January, to 1st February, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 29th Regiment.—Lieutenant A. C. Baillie, from 10th January, to 12th May, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 29th Regiment.—Brevet-Captain Cox, from 21st January, to 21st April, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

1st Battalion 10th Regiment.—Lieutenant Manning, from 10th January, to 10th April, to visit Balasore, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 27th Regiment.—Ensign Landers, from 5th April, to the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

2d Battalion 12th Regiment.—Assistant Surgeon Wardell, from 1st March, to 1st May, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

2d Battalion 19th Regiment.—Lieutenant Aldous, from 15th June, to visit Lucknow, on urgent private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, January 11, 1822.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 1st November last to Lieutenant Colonel R. Latter, 1st Battalion 30th Regiment Native Infantry, is to commence from the 27th ultimo instead of from the date previously assigned.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 22d ultimo to Lieutenant Connel, 2d Battalion Artillery Regiment, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, January 12, 1822.

Brevet-Captain Moseley, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Second in Command with the Corps of Frontier Horse Commanded by Captain Baddeley.

Lieutenant C. T. Thomas is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant E. Allingham from the latter to the former Corps.

Lieutenant G. Gordon is removed from the 2d to the 1st, and Lieutenant H. C. Clejckson from the 1st to the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:—

1st Battalion 14th Regiment.—Brevet-Captain Armstrong, from 1st February, to 1st May, in extension, to join his Corps.

2d Battalion 14th Regiment.—Lieutenant and Interpreter and Quarter Master Lewis, from 20th February, to 20th August, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

6th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Toone, from 24 February, to 2d August, ditto Dinapore, ditto.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, January 11, 1822.

With the sanction of Government, the undermentioned details of Invalid, &c. of his Majesty's Service are to be held in readiness to embark for England, agreeably to the following proportions, under charge of the Officers specified, on board the ships which have been allotted by Government for their conveyance.

H. C. Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, Captain Mayne, 59th Regiment, Fifty Invalids, &c.

H. C. Ship Rose, Lieutenant Moore, 87th Regiment, Fifty Invalids, &c.

Major Bristow, Brigade Major to the King's Troops, upon the embarkation of these detachments will deliver over all documents referable to the men to the Officers proceeding in charge respectively.

Major General Thomas, C. B. Commanding the Presidency Division, will be pleased to issue the necessary instruction for carrying the foregoing orders into effect at the proper time, according to the usual custom in such cases.

Doctor John Campbell, Assistant Surgeon of the 17th Foot, who came to the Presidency on duty, is directed to join his Regiment at Berhampore, by Water, as soon as is practicable.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, January 12, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence, for the reasons assigned,

8th Dragoons.—Captain Williams, from 1st Proximo, for 1 month, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Regiment.

11th Dragoons.—Lieut. Colonel Childers, from 1st Proximo, for 3 Months, to proceed to the Hills, on his private affairs.

14th Foot.—Ensign Wood, from 1st Proximo, for 8 Months and 15 days, to visit the Presidency on his private affairs.

24th Foot.—Lt. Child, from 15th ultimo, for 1 month in extension.

59th Foot.—Lieutenant Vincent, from 25th instant for 1 month and 6 days, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave to absence for the reasons assigned:—

17th Foot.—Lieutenant Jeffries, from date of embarkation for 2 years, to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

87th Foot.—Lieutenant Moore, from ditto, for ditto, ditto on his private affairs.

The extension of leave of absence, from the 4th of February to the 3d of August next, granted by his Excellency General Sir A. Campbell, to Lieutenant Carpenter of H. M. 53d Regiment on his private affairs, is confirmed.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Captain S. P. Bishop, 1st Battalion 6th Native Infantry, from Delhi.—Captain H. Nicholson, 1st Battalion 11th Native Infantry, from Meerut.—Captain B. Sissmore, 1st Battalion 12th Native Infantry, from Jubbulpore.—Captain J. Gordon, 2d Battalion 20th Native Infantry, from Penang.—Captain A. McLeod, Cuttack Legion, from Cuttack.—Captain H. Tanner, Invalid Establishment, from Monghyr.—Lieutenant and Adjutant C. Sydney, 7th Cavalry, from Kurnaul.—Lieutenant and Quarter Master J. Grant, 2d Battalion 5th Native Infantry, from Kurnaul.—Lieutenant J. M. Caldecott, 1st Battalion 7th Native Infantry, from Mhow.—Ensign G. Cumine, 1st Battalion 12th Native Infantry, from Surat.—Infantry Cadet A. Webster, from Europe.

Departures.—Lieutenant Colonel W. Hopper, Artillery Regiment, to Europe.—Lieutenant Colonel J. Dewar, 1st Battalion, 18th Native Infantry, to Europe.—Major J. P. Boileau Horse Artillery, to Meerut.—Captain H. T. Roberts, 5th Cavalry, to Europe.—Captain G. Birch, 1st Battalion 23d Native Infantry, to Europe.—Captain N. Bucke, 1st Battalion 30th Native Infantry, to Baitool.—Captain H. Wilson, 1st Battalion 30th Native Infantry, to Baitool.—Captain J. Johnston, 2d Battalion 23d Native Infantry, to Dinapore.—Surgeon J. Gibb, 2d Assistant of the Honorable Company's Stud, to Poosa.—Lieutenant and Quarter Master R. W. Forster, 2d Battalion 13th Native Infantry, to Chittagong.—Lieutenant F. T. Richardson, 2d Battalion 23d Native Infantry, to Dinapore.—Ensign W. Ellis, 2d Battalion 23d Native Infantry, to Dinapore.—Ensign H. R. Addison, 1st Battalion 22d Native Infantry, to Berhampore.

Marriage.

On the 17th instant, by the Reverend J. P. HASTINGS, Chaplain of Fort William, Captain WILKINSON, Fort Adjutant, to Miss HOLLOWAY,